Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2009
Goodwill Mennonite Home, Inc.
April 15, 2010
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We're pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The source of our drinking water is the Goodwill Mennonite Home Aquifers. An aquifer is a sort of underground reservoir or deposit of water, which is tapped by drilling wells and pumping the water to the surface for distribution. Our wells range in depth from 173 feet to 358 feet. The 173 feet of earth between surface sources of contamination and this underground river helps to purify the water before it actually reaches the aquifer, making it easier for us to treat before we pump it into our water distribution system.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. The following report is provided in compliance with federal regulations and will be provided annually. This report outlines the quality of our finished drinking water and what that quality means.

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. This plan is also available from Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Goodwill Mennonite Home, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - "Maximum Contaminant Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Mel's are set as close to the Clog's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Picocries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (Distribution) (2009)	N	0.15	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (Distribution) (2009)	N	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Barium (2009)	N	0.015	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.74	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.3	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (2005)	N	0.9	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sodium (2009)	N	79.9	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Note: Test results are for the year 2009 or as otherwise noted. These are the most recent results available. Not all tests are required to be performed annually.

For nitrates and the other contaminants that were detected at levels lower than the allowable MCL, it is important to understand that EPA has determined that drinking water **IS** safe at these allowable levels. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To experience the possible health effects described for many of the regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day containing a contaminant at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Goodwill Mennonite Home, Inc.] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead."

NOTE: As can be seen by results listed in the above tables, lead, which is tested for triennial (every 3 years) in accordance with Federal and State Regulations in Goodwill Mennonite Home's distribution system, was not detected in our most recently collected samples.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **The Director of Environmental Services, Gary Bunnell at 301-895-5194.**

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